

THE ZION BANNER

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY THE REV. JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE

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CONSECRATE BIG NET

Overseer Speicher Asks God's Blessing Upon New "Pound Net" of Fresh Food Supply.

HOW FISH ARE CAPTURED

About Zion's Fishing Industry—Employees of Food Supply at a Picnic—Some Facts About Fish and Fishing.

Early Tuesday morning Overseer J. G. Speicher and Deacon J. W. Crane arose and drove to the lake front to ask God's blessing on Zion City's fishing industries, whose new "pound net" was to be raised that morning, for the first time since it was lowered on Thursday of last week.

Dawn of day is a thing of wondrous beauty in Zion City, as the sun comes over the eastern horizon, its rays gleaming on the azure-hued waters of the lake, and lighting up the city in a glory of green and gold.

The waters, on Tuesday morning, seemed to be in perfect harmony with the spirit of the mission, and as the two boats left shore there was just the slightest possible ripple discernible.

A short row of half a mile brought the party to the nets, where, with bowed heads, Overseer Speicher asked God to bless the work of these nets for Zion.

After the net had been loosened the bottom was hauled up and a never-to-be-forgotten scene followed, as the fish leaped from the net into the boat and settled in the water at the bottom.

The Zion City fishing industry, although still very young, promises to assume large proportions from present indications.

Deacon J. W. Crane has put E. E. Dewensberry in charge of the fishery, with H. Emery as his assistant.

The net upon which God's blessing has been asked is a "pound" net, which consists of a wall of fishing net twenty feet deep, called a leader.

This leader is fastened to slight poles 132 feet apart, beginning about 900 feet from the shore and extending into the lake for somewhat less than a mile.

The fish run against this leader, and, as they follow it, they are led into a heart-shaped net which is connected from the leader.

Here the fish swim around in an endeavor to get out, but on every turn they find their noses turned toward the netted "tunnel" leading to the "trap."

Once the fish have passed through the "tunnel" into the "trap" there is little or no likelihood of their ever getting out.

The "trap" is a net stretched on four sides, twenty feet each way, with a bottom of netting twenty feet square.

When fish are required, the fishermen row out to the nets, and, by a simple manipulation of the rope, soon have the fish all in one corner. This corner of the net is then raised, and as the waters of the lake are clear, the fish are easily seen long before they are out of water.

The fishermen take as many fish as are needed and lower the "trap," which holds the rest of the fish not used until they are wanted.

As new captives are always being added, there is no reason, unless it be an unforeseen accident by storm to the net, why Zion City should not always have the freshest of fish, by simply rowing out after them.

The fish of Lake Michigan are delicate in flavor and make a very palatable dish.

These nets have been known to catch 1,600 lbs. in one haul.

The pound net that has been described above, has been in course of construction for months past on the beach in front of the fisherman's house.

After the net arrived it had to be properly joined and then tarred, it requiring some three barrels of tar to complete this job.

The tar is used to prevent the water from rotting the material.

The last work in placing the net was done last Thursday morning, and, the afternoon being a holiday for Zion City Fresh Food Supply, Deacon

Crane took his sixty odd employees to the lake front.

Luncheon was served, followed by ice-cream. Boats were then placed at the disposal of the party and all who desired rowed out to see what they could of the new fishing net.

The weather was perfect, and the lake was as smooth as a looking-glass and clear as crystal. Overseer Speicher, who had been invited, arrived, having escaped from his desk at Temple Cottage long enough to snatch a breath of fresh air.

Every one wanted to fish, so the fisherman got out the large seine and prepared for the catch.

Zion's seining net is 650 feet wide. At one end is attached the end of a coil of rope 1,200 feet long.

The net is placed in a boat and taken out as far as the rope will permit. When the end is reached, the fishermen tie fast another piece of rope, 1,200 feet long, drop the net and pull for the shore.

Here a large pulley is found, to which the ends of the ropes are attached and the net is hauled in.

By this mode of seining, 3,000 feet of sea space is dragged by the net and everything, fish, debris and all, lands well up on dry land.

On Thursday, the fish caught were distributed among the employees, and all had fish on Friday.

As soon as the new Fresh Food Supply building is completed, Deacon Crane expects to have an up-to-date fish department, in the center of which will be a large aquarium with a fountain keeping the water fresh.

In this aquarium will be found samples of the finny tribe captured that day in the lake.

Occasionally, patrons may have the privilege of selecting their fish as it swims in the tank.

The attending clerk will catch, it with a net and kill it for the intending purchaser.

The capture of fish for food has been carried on in a variety of ways from the most remote antiquity.

The supply of food yielded to man by the waters seems always to have borne a very considerable proportion to that yielded by the land.

The use of both the net in various forms and of the hook and line, as well as the fishing rod, are very ancient.

Allusion is made in several places in the Old Testament to the use both of nets and hooks in the capture of fish.

Some of the most important fisheries, as the herring fishery, are carried on almost exclusively by the net.

The capture of some very valuable kinds of fish—as cod, haddock and others of the same family—is chiefly by hook and line.

The shooting of fish with arrows is practiced by some tribes of South American Indians.

Some of the very large kinds of fish, such as salmon, are occasionally harpooned and many large fish are killed by means of a spear—a mode of fish capture very common in some parts of Scotland and much employed by salmon poachers. The spear which has three prongs is called a leister.

Torches are also used by night in many parts of the world, both in sea and river fishing, to attract the fish by the light, which in this way has an almost certain effect.

The value of the fish industry to a nation having a lengthy coast line is very great.

The United States, Great Britain, Canada, Russia, France, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Netherlands, Sweden, Italy, Denmark, Belgium and Germany, rank in the order named for the annual catch.

The following embodies the statistics of the American fisheries at the latest dates compiled.

We have in the United States 131,426 active fishermen, upon whom are dependent landmen, dealers and families, numbering from 800,000 to 1,000,000 persons.

Fishermen as a whole are noted for their morality, strict observance of the Lord's Day and for the entire absence of ardent spirits on board of their vessels. The men are, as a rule, long-lived; the diseases to which they are most subject, are dyspepsia and rheumatism.

Considerable more than one-half of the fishing population of the United States belongs to the Atlantic coast north of the Capes of Delaware.

Four-fifths of the total number of fishermen are of English descent, native born; the foreign born fisherman, including 5,000 negroes and 8,000 Indians and Esquimaux, do not exceed ten or twelve per cent. of the total number employed.

Of the twenty-nine states and territories (including Alaska) whose citizens are active in the

fishing industry, sixteen have more than 1,000 professionals.

The most important fishing state is Massachusetts with its 17,000 fishermen.

Minnesota has the smallest number, thirty-five. Illinois has 300 professional fishermen.

The financial profits of a fisherman vary from one hundred to one thousand dollars per annum.

The principal fish centers of the United States are Gloucester, Massachusetts; Boston, Massachusetts; Portland, Maine; New York City, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Norfolk, Virginia; Savannah, Georgia, and San Francisco, California.

The deep-sea fishery is by far the most interesting, since to this department belong the twenty thousand or more men who may be called sailor fishermen.

TOTALS OF STATISTICS OF UNITED STATES FISHERIES.

Number of men employed, 131,426.

Capital invested, \$37,955,349.

Number of vessels engaged, 6,605.

Total tonnage, 208,297.82.

Boats engaged, 44,804.

Value of boats and vessels, \$10,357,282.

The total value of annual products of the sea fisheries, the great lakes and great rivers, is placed at \$43,046,053, while the products of the minor inland waters are valued at \$1,500,000.

The northwest coast of North America is a region which abounds in fish more than any other part of the world.

Of the uses of fish to man, by far the most important is that of supplying him with food.

Fish forms an article of food in almost all countries, and in some is the principal part of the food of the inhabitants. Many fish which are highly esteemed for the table are not procured in sufficient abundance to be a principal part of food in any country.

Some fish, on the contrary, are unpalatable, and some, mostly tropical, are poisonous, while other are only poisonous at particular seasons.

The skin of some cartilaginous fish yields shagreen, and the air bladder of some fish isinglass.

The minute laminae which give brilliancy of color to some, and the similar substance found in the air bladders of others, afford the materials of which artificial pearls are made.

A very useful oil is also obtained from some fish.

TRANSPORTATION NOTES.

Trains for July 4th—A New Train from Waukegan.

On Saturday, July 4th, the Zion City General Stores and Zion City Fresh Food Supply will be closed all day.

Both the stores will remain open until 8 p. m., Friday night in order to accommodate the patrons.

The following trains leaving Zion City will be abandoned on Independence Day, Saturday, July 4th:

South.	North.
6:45 a. m.	7:30 a. m.
8:19 a. m.	8:50 a. m.
2:37 p. m.	3:20 p. m.

Zion's Superintendent of Transportation Peters has been spending a few days in Chicago with the result that he is enabled to announce an additional train between Waukegan and Zion City. This train is to leave Waukegan at 12:28 p. m. on the Lord's Days and arrive in Zion City at 12:38 p. m., and is for the accommodation of the Waukegan people who desire to attend the services at Shiloh Tabernacle.

The south-bound train which has been leaving Zion City at 8:04 p. m. will, beginning Sunday, June 28, leave Zion City at 7:35 p. m.

Inspector Oliver, of the Chicago & North-Western railway line, has been instructed to have a bulletin-board placed in the depot upon which the arrival and departure of trains may be recorded, and any railway notice for their employees or the general public posted.

Work on the Caledonia avenue spur, Zion City General Stores' track, Twenty-ninth street freight-yards and the park, walk and driveway about the new depot is progressing in a satisfactory manner.

A new sidewalk, from Salem and Gilgal avenues to Holiday Camp, is being planned by Deacons Sloan and Judd.

Deacon Daniel Sloan has in preparation a guide of Zion City for visitors. It is to be in pamphlet form, ready for distribution as soon as it comes from the printer's hands.

AT MID-WEEK RALLY

Overseer Speicher Gives Plain Talk on Tithing—Warns Against the Use of Iced Drinks.

TALK ON ZION'S STRENGTH

Deacon Barnard and Elder Brasefield Speak With Conviction of the Great Present and Greater Future of Zion.

Shiloh Tabernacle was well filled on Wednesday evening, when Elder Cossum entered the baptistry to baptize the twenty-four who wished to obey God's command in baptism by triune immersion.

While the congregation was assembling, Overseer Speicher announced Hymn No. 266, "O Worship the King," and No. 281, "The Eye of Faith."

Prayer was then offered by Elder Brasefield, followed by Overseer Speicher, who asked God's blessing on the sick who had requested prayer.

The inspired word of God was read by Overseer Speicher from the 33d chapter of Isaiah.

The Overseer took advantage of the many inspired passages to give a very profitable exposition of the word, mainly dwelling upon the abomination of hypocrisy.

Overseer Speicher made the following comments:

"God Almighty is easily made angry by avarice and greed.

"In any city where oppression rules there will be sickness and death.

"If a man who is receiving money from God's storehouse does not tithe his income, he would better look out; for God is a jealous God and will count such a man a hypocrite.

"We do not care for large numbers in Zion City unless they are true Christians, obeying God's will.

"We want quality here, more than quantity."

The Overseer then gave a very instructive talk on the effect of hot weather on those who regularly used iced drinks.

"Especially injurious," he said, "are ice-cream sodas and soda water.

"Iced drinks are the cause of nearly all sun-strokes."

While this might spoil the sales of the soda fountain, he said neither he nor Deacon Clendinen cared to have soda water used by people.

"Eat ice-cream; that is all right; but a mixture of a thick syrup, ice-cream and marble dust generated into gas and water—that is what ice cream soda is—is good for no one's stomach.

"Water for drinking purposes, should not be cooler than 45 or 50 degrees, which is about the temperature of the water as it comes from a good well.

"If water is too warm to suit you, put it near the ice to cool but never put ice into the water.

"Deacon Barnard just said to me he supposed the soda fountain would have a sign up now 'Closed for Repairs.' (Laughter; applause.)

"Most of the people who think they are sunstruck, are, in reality, 'ice struck,' because of the excessive use of iced drinks.

"Let us, in Zion, obey God's law in eating and drinking that which is clean and healthful.

"Be careful what you eat.

"Fully one-seventh of the entire human race is dying of tuberculosis.

"As we must eat meat of animals, let us be careful.

"I will close and ask Deacon Barnard to speak on the strength of Zion; for Zion is strong spiritually, financially and physically."

Before Deacon Barnard spoke, those present sang Hymn No. 335, "Christ the Fountain."

Deacon Barnard said in part:

"I was one of the 450 who were present that afternoon when our General Overseer organized the Christian Catholic Church in Zion.

"I am glad of the step I took; for I believed then as I do now, that God is in Zion and working through Zion.

"I see those who have come into Zion, having sold all they had to come here, and then...

"The educational advantages of Zion are unsurpassed and we are thankful to God for it."

"Spiritually, Zion is gaining in strength."

"Financially, we are strong."

"A dealer said to me last week, 'We do not fear. Why should we fear for our money when the commercial agencies of the country rate John Alexander Dowie at over \$25,000,000?'"

"We thank God for this!"

"The General Overseer is becoming rested, and, under his leadership, Zion will go forward by leaps and bounds."

"Let us all pray for him, and also for the Feast of Tabernacles; for in this way we can be of great help to Zion in doing the mighty work to which God has called us, in furthering His work of the Restoration, Till He Come."

Elder Brasefield was called upon to say a few words, and said in part:

"Upon a study of child-life in Zion City, we find many interesting things."

"We are trying to make the boys and girls of Zion the men and women whom God can use to handle the complex problems of the twentieth century and the great and mighty work of Zion."

"In many respects, Zion Educational institutions are far ahead of anything out in the world."

"I say this without any fear of contradiction."

"So far, up to this time, the heavy expenses of our department have been borne by the General Overseer and Zion and not by taxation."

"You who have children at the schools will be interested to know that for every dollar paid for tuition by you, Zion has paid ten dollars for the junior department; while, in the preparatory schools, you have only paid one dollar in every four expended."

"Next year, I assure you, our school system will be vastly improved; for we have many plans in hand and will, by that time, be much better housed."

"Pray for this work."

"Pray for me, for Zion teachers, and for Zion, and in five years we will have a school system with which we can give any school in the world ten points and then come out ahead."

The Overseer then announced the legal victory before Judge Dunne, in Chicago, Wednesday, in reinstating him as executor of a will, and told of many good things among Zion's people.

The prayer of consecration was repeated by all present, after which the Overseer pronounced the benediction. B.

TO BE APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT.

Postmaster at Zion City Must Now Be Named by Chief Executive.

Since Zion postoffice has been raised from the fourth to the second class, it may not be generally known that it is now a presidential office, which means that the appointment of the postmaster is in the hands of the President of the United States.

The leaders of the Theocratic party have advocated Deacon George E. Wiedman, the present incumbent, for the position and word has been received in Zion City that United States Representative Foss has sanctioned the appointment of Postmaster Wiedman, and recommended the house to ratify the same when the members meet next winter, after which President Roosevelt will be asked to sign a very elaborate "sheepskin" which will put forth that Geo. E. Wiedman has been duly appointed postmaster of Zion City by the Chief Executive of the United States.

Postmaster C. M. Murray, of Waukegan, who is the chief postoffice official in our vicinity, and to whom all the postmasters of the smaller offices look for advice and instruction, was among the first to congratulate Postmaster Wiedman.

Postmaster Wiedman says that Postmaster Murray showed Zion City countless favors in letting this postoffice have supplies when it was utterly impossible to get them from the officials at Washington.

Postmaster Murray has been a resident of Lake county for more than forty years and frankly admits his friendship for Zion and the city, expressing himself as greatly pleased with the city's growth as shown through the postal business done during the last year.

He has never seen Zion City or the General Overseer; he has, however, accepted Postmaster Wiedman's invitation, and, together with United States Representative Foss, and one other prominent official, will pay the city a visit in the near future.

Postmaster Wiedman calls attention to the fact that as Zion City is now a second-class office, the running expenses are correspondingly higher, hence the rents of all postoffice boxes have been advanced from five to fifteen cents to meet the increased disbursements.

Many improvements are contemplated by the postmaster, one of which is a new rack for general delivery letters. The one now in use contains 132 compartments while the new one will have 253.

A temporary messenger to carry the mails to and from the railway depot has been appointed, awaiting the appointment of the permanent messenger, as soon as the bids for the work shall be opened and the appointee decided upon. B.

HOST TO RALLY MONDAY NIGHT.

Preparations Made to Enroll Many For New York Mission.

The regular rally of Zion Restoration Host will be held next Monday evening at Shiloh Tabernacle, and, as usual, the study of New York City from the large map will be in order, under the leadership of the recorder, Elder A. F. Lee.

Deacon James F. Peters will have an authorized clerk present to take the enrolments and deposits for the New York trip from such members as have not as yet enrolled.

As the General Overseer will return in a short time, the officers are desirous of having as large a number as can enroll prior to his return.

Clerks will also wait upon the people at the Wednesday night citizens' rally for the same purpose.

The work on the train schedules of the movements of each of the Zion Restoration Host trains, covering the movement of each train from the time it leaves Zion City until it reaches New York City, and also the homeward journey, is progressing favorably and will soon be in the hands of the Zion Printing and Publishing house for publication.

The special New York City guides which are being prepared by New York mapmakers, will soon be on sale, and will contain much valuable information for the Host.

Much favorable news is being received at headquarters from all points of the field.

Many encouraging letters are coming in from members of the Host who will be in Zion City during the Feast of Tabernacles.

Elder Lee desires every member of the Host to make the Feast of Tabernacles a subject of prayer, that He may put it into the hearts of many to attend the Feast and receive a blessing. B.

ON THE ATHLETIC FIELD.

The Program for Tomorrow --- Field Meet July 4th.

For Saturday, June 27th, the Zion City Athletic association announces the following sports:

2:30 p. m.—Cricket match. All Australian and English players are requested to report to their captains promptly on time so that a game may be played.

2:30 p. m.—Baseball, White vs. Gold.

3:00 p. m.—Lawn Tennis; doubles between Pfeiffer and Reilly vs. Townsend and Leavitt.

4:00 p. m.—Lawn Tennis; singles, semi-final of the tennis tournament; Leavitt vs. Elder Brasefield.

Zion Athletic association will hold its second annual field meet on its grounds in the northeast corner of Shiloh park on the afternoon of Saturday, July 4th.

The events which have been planned for this meet are as follows:

100-yard dash.
120-yard high hurdles.
120-yard low hurdles.
Pole vault.
Running high jump.
Running broad jump.
12-pound shot-put.
Discus throw.

These contests will be open only to members of the association.

All who desire to compete should hand their entries, specifying the events in which they wish to participate, to Elder H. D. Brasefield, before July 1st, marking the numbers of their membership cards upon their applications.

The grounds will be put in first-class condition for the meet, and, with faithful training on the part of the contestants, there should be some closely-contested events and good records.

These contests will be held early in the afternoon so as not to interfere with the baseball game, tennis matches, and other athletics planned for the day.

A baseball game in the regular series, Gold vs. Blue, will be played; also the tennis finals, singles and doubles.

A cricket match is also being planned. B.-N.

ZION GUARD, ATTENTION!

New Uniforms Are Being Prepared—Other Announcements.

The staff and line officers of the first regiment, Zion Guard, had a meeting last Monday evening at which the men were measured for their new uniforms.

Company drill of the regiment will be held in Shiloh grove Saturday afternoon; roll-call at 3 o'clock sharp.

In case of rain, instructions from the tactics will be given in Shiloh Tabernacle.

Colonel Stern directs all members of the Guard to obey the command of the General Overseer and turn out for drill, as there remain but few more Saturdays before the New York trip.

Quartermaster M. J. Coffey will be present Saturday, to consult with men not having complete uniforms.

Measurements will be taken and arrangements

made, so that the rank and file will all be properly uniformed in a short time.

All young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, who wish to join the crack company of the Guards and enjoy the many advantages of physical training which the members of this company will have, are requested to meet with Captain C. E. Lauder at Elijah Hospice, on Saturday evening, at 8 p. m. sharp, for instructions as to qualifications necessary for membership.

Members of the Athletic association are especially invited to attend.

Director Charles Irish and Instructor F. F. Bosworth were in Elkhart, Indiana, yesterday, to consult with a manufacturer of band instruments regarding the purchase of various instruments needed in the augmented Zion Guard band.

The Zion Guard band have all been measured for their new uniforms, and will soon appear in public in very neat and handsome attire.

The uniform for the Zion Fife and Drum corps has been selected.

Members and officers of the guard are requested to get their five new members each as soon as possible. In asking for applications it is well to remember that no application for membership in the Guard will be accepted from any but members of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion who are paying their tithes regularly, and are members of Zion Restoration Host in good standing. B.

PLAN NEW BRIDGES.

County Committee Decides on Improvements on Two in Zion City.

On Tuesday afternoon, the committee appointed by the county board to consult with the highway commission as to the needs of the two bridges for Zion City, one on Sheridan road in Beulah park, and the other on Sheridan road on the edge of the Zion City south boundary, met in the office of City Clerk Jasper H. DePew, who, by virtue of his office of clerk of the township is secretary of the commission.

The entire committee drove to the bridges and examined them closely. They at once decided to call for bids for an iron or stone structure for the bridge in Beulah park on Sheridan road. The contract for this work will be let on Tuesday, July 7th.

The condition of the bridge on the southern boundary of Zion City on Sheridan road is serious; in fact the commissioners considered it serious enough to call a special meeting of the board next week, at which plans are to be submitted for the immediate improvement of this bridge.

The cost of these repairs or new bridges, whichever the case may be, is paid jointly by the county of Lake and Benton township, each party paying half of the total cost.

Much credit is due Supervisor Fielding H. Wilhite and City Clerk Jasper H. DePew for their enterprise and perseverance in finally getting these bridges put in first-class condition.

The travel both north and south through Zion City is very heavy over Sheridan road and the wretched condition of these bridges has been a menace to life and limb of man and beast.

The committee in charge of the work consists of three county supervisors, three members of the highway commission and one secretary. B.

WHERE JUNIOR RESTORATIONISTS MEET.

Elder H. D. Brasefield Apportions the City and Names Meeting Places.

Elder H. D. Brasefield, in charge of the Junior Zion Restoration Host, announces the following changes in the districts of the city. Parents should pay attention to this, as the children are expected to meet in accordance to directions given below:

All children living east of Enoch avenue and north of Twenty-eighth street are to meet in the tabernacle of the Twenty-sixth street schoolhouse.

Children living east of Emmaus avenue and south of Twenty-eighth street, are to meet in the tabernacle of the Thirtieth street schoolhouse.

Children living north of Salem boulevard to the park; west of Gabriel avenue to Twenty-first street, and all north of Twenty-first street and west of Enoch avenue are to meet in the tabernacle of the Twenty-first street schoolhouse.

The children from all other sections of the city are to meet in Shiloh Tabernacle, until the completion of the building at Ezra avenue and Thirty-first street, when Elder Brasefield will reapportion the city. B.

An unusually large number of people came in on the Chicago & North-Western railway excursion last Tuesday from Janesville, Beloit, Shopiere, Clinton Junction, Sharon, Lawrence and Harvard. It was estimated that fully 350 came. They invaded the lace industries, candy factory, the new building of Zion Printing and Publishing house and then visited every department of Zion's institutions and the Tabernacle. Souvenirs were purchased at the general stores. A drive about the city followed dinner at the hospice, many enjoying themselves at the lake front. As the party started homeward they expressed themselves pleased with Zion City. B.

CURRAN CALLS STRIKE

Two Hundred Freight Handlers in Warehouses of Chicago and Alton Railroad Walk Out.

STRIKE LEADER'S WORDS

He Is Reported as Saying that no Difference What Methods Are Used, Strikers Proposed to Win.

Two hundred freight handlers employed in the warehouses of the Chicago & Alton railroad were ordered out on strike Wednesday afternoon in Chicago, because of the refusal of the company to reinstate two men who were discharged last week.

There had not been the slightest intimation of such a move, and the order to strike came from President Curran like a bolt out of a clear sky.

However, the men did not hesitate to obey their leader, and at his word walked out.

"We are going to win this fight," President Curran is reported as saying, after he had returned from calling the men out at the Alton. "I don't care who is with us and who is not. It makes no difference whether the teamsters and everybody else is against us, we are in the fight to win. It don't make any difference to me what methods we have to use to win, we are going to win just the same."

Although practically all of the other railroads have signed agreements with the Freight Handlers' union for the next year, there will be many pretexts upon which a strike could be called in the other warehouses if Curran so desires. The Alton officials were prepared for the trouble, and by 6 o'clock at night fifty-six non-union men had been brought into the sheds to fill the vacancies. It was also predicted that within a couple of days every place would be filled. S.

Personal Mention

Deacon and Deaconess R. W. Hargraves returned from a six months' sojourn in Florida last week, both in excellent health, and happy to get back to Zion City and the cool climate of the Michigan lake front. B.

The information bureau at the depot, in charge of Deaconess Kessler, is doing a remarkable business in the sale of Zion City souvenirs. B.

Evangelist Hill and Deaconess Peters were at the North Side Tabernacle on Monday, holding a Restoration meeting. They report success, and many new promises of applications for the New York trip. B.

Elder W. O. Dinius returned Monday from a ten days' trip to West Unity, Toledo, and Delta, Ohio. Meetings were held at all these places, and ample opportunity afforded to testify for Zion and Zion teachings. B.

George Blackie, of Edinburgh, Scotland, returned to his home last Tuesday, praising the work of the General Overseer and Zion in general. B.

BASEBALL SCHEDULE.

Zion Athletic Association Announces Games for the Season.

The Zion Athletic association announces the following dates for the baseball games of the series for the summer.

Elder Brasefield desires all players be on when their teams are scheduled to play:

June 27—White vs. Gold	August 15—Gold vs. Blue
July 4—Gold vs. Blue	August 22—White vs. Gold
July 11—White vs. Blue	August 29—White vs. Blue
July 18—White vs. Gold	September 5—Gold vs. Blue
July 25—Gold vs. Blue	September 12—White vs. Blue
August 1—White vs. Gold	September 19—White vs. Blue
August 8—White vs. Blue	September 26—Gold vs. Blue

As Viewed by Negro.

"If lynching and burning of negroes is not stopped by law the black people must protect themselves. If you have not a sword, sell your coat and buy one. Self-preservation is nature's first law." Such was the advice given a few nights since to an audience of colored men and women at Quinn chapel by the Rev. C. H. Thomas, of Belleville, Illinois. The sentiment was eagerly applauded by an audience which packed the house. S.

Business in Zion City will be suspended the entire day, Saturday, July 4th. B.

THE FUEL OF GERMANY

Cleanliness of German Cities Largely Due to Use of Brown Coal Briquettes.

MAKING PROCESS DESCRIBED

Large Lignite Beds in the Dakotas and Montana—Inexhaustible Future Supply in the Gulf States.

The fuel question as it has been solved in Germany, is handled in a most instructive and interesting manner by Consul-general Frank H. Mason, writing from Berlin, in an article recently contributed by him to the press.

Mr. Mason says: "It has been repeatedly stated that the outward cleanliness of German cities is principally due to the general consumption of brown-coal briquettes for household and steam fuel; further, that they are made from ordinary German lignite without the use of tar or other artificial binder; that they are compact to store clean to handle, easy to kindle, burn with a clear, strong flame, are cheaper than good bituminous coal, and are made practically smokeless. Lignite varies in its value and adaptability for briquetting purposes according to its geologic age, hardness and the percentage of water contained. A lignite with less than 30 per cent. of water is very difficult to work by the usual processes.

"The part played by the water contained in lignite forms the key to the whole economic briquetting process. The crude brown coal is brought from the mine, crushed and pulverized, and then run through a large revolving tubular cylinder, heated by exhaust steam from the driving engine, and hung on an inclined plane so that the powdered material runs downward through the tubes by gravity, and is carried into the machine press that stamps it into briquettes. During this passage through the cylinder, it is dried and heated until there remains the right proportion of moisture, combined with the proper temperature to develop the latent bitumen in the lignite and make the powdered mass plastic and easy to mold under heavy pressure between heated iron jaws into a hard, clean briquette, with a glistening surface and sufficient firmness of structure to stand weather, transportation and other contingencies.

"To do this perfectly and economically, the natural lignite should contain, as it comes from the mine, approximately enough water so that heating to the proper temperature for pressing will evaporate out just sufficient water to leave it at the proper degree of moisture. The ideal proportion is above 45 per cent. of water.

"During the past six weeks, samples of lignite from near Bismarck, North Dakota, and from Troy, Alabama, have been received at this consulate, turned over to the syndicate mentioned in a previous report, and molded experimentally into briquettes with entire success. The Dakota lignite is old and hard, contains 38 per cent. of water, but crushes and pulverizes easily and forms without binder briquettes of firm structure, which burn readily, are practically smokeless, and leave only 4 per cent. of ash, while the best German brown-coal briquettes yield from 9 to 12 per cent. of inorganic residue. The percentage of water contained is rather low, but by adapting the heating-drying process to that proportion of moisture, this obstacle, such as it is, can be easily met and the reduced task of evaporation will be an economy in the general process.

"The Alabama lignite, on the other hand, is an ideal material, and from the one sample submitted is conceded here to be even superior to the standard brown coals of Germany. It contains the correct percentage of moisture, crushes easily, and molds readily into firm, shining, black briquettes, so clean that, as one of the experts at Magdeburg said, 'They might be used for paper weights.'

"The importance of these simple demonstrations will be inferred from the fact that, according to a recent state geological report, there are 55,000 square miles of lignite beds in the Dakotas and Montana, all near the surface of the ground, and ranging in thickness from 20 to 80 feet. The extent of the lignite deposits in the Gulf states is perhaps less exactly known, but they certainly cover a large area. There is also lignite in Missouri, Iowa, and several other western states and territories, and it is from all those hitherto practically neglected deposits that an inexhaustible future supply of smokeless domestic fuel will be derived.

"It will, therefore, be of interest to state concisely what constitutes a first-class, up-to-date lignite-briquette factory in Germany, where the industry has reached, after many years' experience,

its highest development. A typical example is the factory at Lauchhammer, about 80 miles south of Berlin, on the direct line to Dresden. This establishment, which is of the latest and most approved construction, has eight presses, with the necessary pulverizing, heating, and drying plant, run by electric motors, with current generated by steam evaporated with wood from the mines, the whole under handsome, substantial buildings of brick, stone, and iron: and cost, with tracks, switches, and full equipment for handling raw material and loading the briquettes into cars, \$371,000, of which \$178,500 was paid for machinery.

"Each press weighs 32 metric tons and stamps out 100 to 120 briquettes per minute, or 70 tons in a double-turn day's work of twenty hours. The heating and drying apparatus for each press weighs 18 tons. The power required for each press and dryer is 125 horsepower, and both the dryer and jaws of the press between which the briquettes are squeezed at enormous pressure are heated by exhaust steam from the Corliss engine in the power house, the whole supply for the eight machines being equivalent to about 150 horsepower.

"Thus equipped, the plant at Lauchhammer turns out from 500 to 600 tons of briquettes per day, which sell on cars at the factory for from 7 to 9 marks (\$1.66 to \$2.14), according to season and market. With an average of 8 marks (\$1.90) per 1,000 kilograms, or metric ton of 2,204 pounds. Profits depend on the usual varying conditions, location, management, demand, etc., but it is common to read in the Berlin papers official notices announcing dividends of brown-coal briquette companies ranging from 15 to 20 per cent. of their capital. So enormously has the industry been developed in recent years that there is now an overproduction, and it is said that 100,000 car-loads (1,000,000 tons) of briquettes will be carried over to the fuel supply of next summer and autumn."

ASK FOR RECEIVERSHIP

United States Shipbuilding Company Affairs Are Being Aired in the United States Court.

MAKES A STRONG CHARGE

Complainants' Attorney Declares Corporation Was "Conceived in Iniquity, Maintained by Fraud, Ending in Crime."

Efforts on the part of applicants for the receivership to show that the United States Shipbuilding company, known as the shipbuilding trust, had been using its subsidiary concerns as scapegoats, to avoid its debts, is having a hearing in the United States court.

In an argument made in support of the application for appointment of a receiver for the United States Shipbuilding company last Wednesday, Attorney Untermeyer declared the corporation "was conceived in iniquity, maintained by fraud and is ending in crime."

For the first time the answer of the shipbuilding company to the bill of complaint has been made public. The principal allegations against the trust are denied, and others are met by excuses.

Mr. Untermeyer maintained that the directors purposely misinformed the listing committee of the New York Stock Exchange by presenting the official statement of the corporation's affairs so that the bonds could be sold to the public. Mr. Untermeyer asserted the purchase by Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel company, and the subsequent execution of the \$10,000,000 mortgage as a collateral guaranty on his sale and transfer of that property to the defendant corporation, was as picturesque a proceeding as any of those made by the directors of the Sixth National Bank, who bought and sold the stock of their own corporation.

He said that a year ago the company asserted it had cash assets of \$10,000,000, but by a series of brilliant exploits the treasurer was forced to state that the company was now unable to pay maturing fixed charges, due August 1st, of \$941,000 and \$421,000 additional liabilities due on outstanding notes and accounts. By its own admissions, Mr. Untermeyer declared, the defendant had proved the insolvency charged.

Charles L. Corbin for the defendants argued that the complainants had not shown the company to be insolvent, and the application ought to be dismissed, because the appointment of a receiver would prove destructive to the property of stockholders and creditors.

There was no proof, he said, as to the terms of the agreement made with Mr. Schwab, as set forth by the complainants, or that the assets were not worth \$40,000,000, or that the directors were controlled by Mr. Schwab.

BURNED AT THE STAKE

George White, a Negro, Lynched for Assault Upon and Murder of Young White Girl.

SERMON HELD RESPONSIBLE

Rev. H. A. Ellwood Advocates Lynching Although Victim's Father Asks that Law Be Let Take Its Course.

Wilmington, Delaware, was the scene last Monday night of the lynching and burning at the stake of George White, a negro, accused of an assault upon and subsequent murder of a young white girl, the daughter of Rev. E. A. Bishop, superintendent of the Ferris Industrial school.

The details of both crimes are shocking and terrifying in the extreme, the first being equalled only by the one following.

A sensational sermon preached last Sunday by Rev. H. A. Ellwood, of the Olivet Presbyterian church, is believed to have been the spark needed to fire the public to the point of lynching the negro. Two futile attempts had been made Saturday to get the negro, who was lodged in the jail, and the following day Rev. Mr. Ellwood urged a speedy trial as the only means of preventing a lynching. He practically favored a lynching if the trial should be postponed until September.

White, just before the torch was applied to the oil-soaked bushes which were piled about him, made his confession, which so infuriated the mob that they could scarcely wait for its conclusion before applying the torch. The body was reduced almost to ashes, and nothing of it remained but a few bones. A rain which fell shortly after the lynching extinguished the remaining embers of the fire.

White fought desperately for his life when the mob entered the workhouse, knocking down the first man who approached him. After that he pleaded innocence, then he confessed, and later made a second confession on the spot where the outrage had been committed. Next he prayed for forgiveness, and even while the flame was burning his flesh he entreated his executioners for mercy.

Of the 4,500 men who broke into the jail not one, save little Peter Smith, a twelve year old boy, who fell under the guards' volley, is publicly known. The alleged name of the leader of the mob is Baker, who "was from Virginia," but that is believed to be a mere blind. The real leader, it is said, is a Wilmington man.

A man by the name of Arthur Cornwell, who is said to be from Baltimore and one of the mob leaders, is under arrest, held on the charge of murder, bail being refused. More arrests are expected, although it is said public sentiment in the town approves of the lynching.

The Rev. E. R. Bishop, father of the murdered girl, had issued a letter begging the people to permit the law to take its course. The letter said:

"Dear Friends: Mrs. Bishop and our children join me in this expression of the deepest gratitude for your Christian sympathy and tender ministrations in our agonizing grief. Though comparatively strangers, you have been as dear friends whose hearts had been proved by years of acquaintance. You have helped us bear our sorrow, made hundredfold more intense by the most revolting crime. Our cup of bitterness is full, and we ask you to join us in our appeal to all citizens of our commonwealth to refrain from violence. The officers believe they have all the evidence necessary to convict the prisoner, and without doubt as soon as the court can reach his case he will receive his sentence and pay the full penalty for his atrocious crime. If he can be legally tried this will be so. By all means let justice be swift, but if not, then let us wait calmly until the law in its majesty may remove the vile wretch from society.

"In the meanwhile the culprit is shut up with his guilty conscience, a hell of itself, and knows he must meet the demands of law and justice with his life. Any other course of procedure would bring a kind of glory for those of his class, would intensify the suffering of the afflicted family, possibly endanger the life of a delicate woman, and certainly would dishonor the laws of our commonwealth. Let us not try to atone for one crime, no matter how hellish, by committing another. Sincerely yours, E. A. BISHOP."

That part of the Rev. Robert A. Ellwood's sermon which it is believed led to the lynching, is reported as follows:

"I call your special attention to that part of my text found in the constitution which says: 'In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial.'

"On the day of this terrible crime the officials

arrested a man supposed to be guilty. He was taken before a magistrate and held without bail. Tonight he is in jail with armed guards parading about for his protection, waiting until the middle of September. Is that speedy? Is that even constitutional?

"O, honorable judges, call the court, establish a precedent, and the girls of this state, the wives of our homes and the mothers of our fireside and our beloved sisters will not be sorry and neither will you.

"And honorable judges, if you do not hear and heed these appeals, and that the prisoner should be taken out and lynched, then let me say to you with a full realization of the responsibility of my words, even as Nathan said to King David of old, after his soldiers had killed Uriah, 'Thou art the man,' so I would say to you. The responsibility for lynching would be yours for delaying the execution of the law.

"Should the murderer of Miss Bishop be lynched? Yes, but only under one condition, and that is this—if his trial shall be delayed until September, and then, though he be proven guilty, through some technicality of the law or any undue influence upon either judges or jury he be not given capital punishment, then the citizens of the state should arise in their might and execute the criminal and thus uphold the majesty of the law."

Mrs. Bishop, mother of the murdered girl, is in a state of extreme nervousness. White was put to death within a few hundred yards of the Bishop home, and the glare of the fire and howls of the mob could be plainly seen and heard at the house.

Some of the lynchings of the present year are:

Date and place.	Manner of death.
January 27—Near New Orleans.....	Burned
February 8—Wrightsville, Georgia.....	Hanged
March 29—Bluefields, West Virginia.....	Hanged
March 10—Tampa, Florida.....	Hanged
April 12—Shreveport, Louisiana.....	Shot to death
April 16—Joplin, Missouri.....	Burned
April 27—Thebes, Illinois.....	Hanged
May 4 (2)—Haynes Bluff, Mississippi.....	Hanged
May 20 (white)—Madison, Florida.....	Hanged
May 28 (white)—Newcastle, Wyoming.....	Hanged
June 1—Near Pittsburg, Pa.....	Beaten to death
June 6—Belleville, Illinois.....	Burned
June 22—Wilmington, Delaware.....	Burned

SCHOOL-TEACHERS THEIR PREY.

Loan Sharks of New York City Make These Their Object.

The board of education of New York is endeavoring to collect evidence against loan sharks who persistently annoy the teachers of the New York public schools. The latest scheme of these loan sharks, which is especially directed to the public-school teachers, is the sending out of special cards bearing the announcement:

"Special to Teachers—Loans made on salaries during the summer months are not payable till September and October, or later if necessary."

Every teacher in the public schools has received one of these cards. It is known that the interest charged is exorbitant and that a teacher once in the clutches of these money-lending concerns finds it almost impossible to free herself from them.

The loan agents, having once got the teachers in their toils, do not hesitate to pursue their victims even to the office of the school board.

The rate of interest is usually from 200 to 300 per cent. but varies entirely with the circumstances and also largely with the gullibility of the person to whom the loan is made. The method of evading usury laws is to lend money, as they declare, at six per cent. but to make a small charge for investigation.

One instance, where a teacher was charged \$45 for a loan of \$30 for three months, came to the knowledge of an official of the board of education, through the fact that the teacher could not pay promptly when the lawyer of the concern put in a claim for his indebtedness. The usury laws of New York may be repealed, according to District Attorney Jerome, as a result of the practices of these loan sharks.

May Investigate Looting Charges.

The charges that American officers looted public buildings in Manila after the surrender of the city in 1898 have been revived and may lead to a formal investigation. Recently the Manila authorities tried to locate certain pictures and art objects belonging to the Municipal museum, and the inquiry showed they had been given to a Filipino to take care of after the surrender. It is claimed that a former staff officer abstracted a silver service from the Malacanán palace. The government may ask the war department to investigate the matter.

Negro and Chinaman Take Yale Honors.

Chung Hin Wang, of Canton, China, a graduate of Tien-tsin university, in 1899, carried off highest honors, with the degree of Master of Laws, summa cum laude, in Yale Law school Monday afternoon, and George Williamson Crawford, a negro, of Birmingham, Alabama, won the highest forensic honor in the law school, taking the Townsend prize.

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ZION CITY, ILLINOIS, JUNE 26, 1903.

A TRIBUTE.

The beautiful words of tribute which the General Overseer spoke, regarding his departed daughter, in his address entitled, "What Shall This Child Be?" appear below: A. W. N.

I THANK GOD FOR MY CHILDREN.

One passed away early, an innocent angel.
 Another passed away lately, just at the time when we thought that all her glorious maiden promise was budding out into a magnificent womanhood.
 Do you think I imagine for one moment that my daughter's life is cut short?
 I know it is not.
 Many enter into heaven, with little knowledge, with little virtue, with little Power.
 She entered into heaven with much.
 She has entered the great University of the Zion above.
 When I see her, be it one, two, ten or twenty years hence, she shall have grown in that glorious school.
 People grow just as they enter there.
 You do not jump into a life of vigorous strength, intellectual and spiritual, at once in heaven.
 Some of you only escape from hell out of this earth by the skin of your teeth.
 God cannot make much on earth of you, and you will be babies in heaven.
 You will have to be sent into the nursery and corralled in God's baby house (laughter), but some of us have children who will go into heaven strong, brave, happy spirits.
 I doubt not for one moment that my daughter has entered upon a larger and more vigorous life.
 If I doubted that, my life would have been a great blunder all through. I should have no hope at all and my Gospel would be a lie, and my preaching a fraud and sham.
 But I have believed the things I have preached.
 They have been the joy of my heart in this, as in every time of sorrow or of peril.

TABLE OF BRIBES.

The Missouri State Legislature Steeped in Corruption.

To Circuit Attorney Folk is largely due the credit for the exposure of the recent boodling at Jefferson City during the sessions of the legislature. The story of Missouri's shame is succinctly told in the appended table, which shows the amount received and demanded on various matters of legislation, and is at most but a partial list, but approximately correct:

	Demanded.
St. Louis Transit Co. (consolidation bill)	Paid \$150,000
Royal Baking Powder Co. (alum bill)	Paid 25,000
American Book Co.	Paid 20,000
Sugar Trust	Paid 10,000
American Tobacco Co. (cigaret bill)	Paid 5,000
Insurance interests (anti-trust law)	40,000
Whisky interests (bill taxing whisky)	10,000
Kansas City stockyards (bill regulating charges) ..	15,000
Audubon Society's bill	1,500
Brewery interests (beer bill)	10,000
Coal oil inspection bill	800
*St. Louis excise bill	2,500
St. Louis County excise bill	500
St. Louis County road law	5,000
Slot machine bills	15,000
County warrant bill	7,500
Chattel mortgage bill	3,500

Total demanded \$321,300

*Not known that above was paid, but believed to have been.

In addition to the above sum of \$321,300, which it has been shown that legislators demanded for the passage or defeat of measures pending before the general assembly, statistics show that the legislators have received in cash bribes the sum of \$220,800, to say nothing of jobs which have been exposed. S.

Want Act Repealed.

The International League of Press Clubs, in session at Atlantic City, yesterday denounced the Salus-Grady libel law of Pennsylvania. Resolutions attacking the law were adopted by a unanimous vote. They called upon all newspaper men to work for the repeal of the act.

PEONAGE IS DEPLORED

Best Citizens of Alabama Want Infamous System Whereby Negroes Are Held, Abolished.

THE HORRORS OF PEONAGE

The Murder of "Slaves" Common, Negroes Whipped, and Women and Children Sometimes Maimed for Life.

The best citizens of the state of Alabama, led by a fearless and righteous judge—Judge Thomas G. Jones—is engaged in a warfare which has as its ultimate object the breaking up of an infamous peonage system which, since the passage of the law eighteen years ago making such a system possible, has created a condition of actual slavery under which hundreds of negroes are held in bondage today as hard and bitter as ever existed in the old days of slavery.

Alabama's contract law, which Judge Jones has declared unconstitutional and the most reprehensible kind of class legislation, makes it a penal offense for any person who has entered into a contract to labor for another person to abandon that contract without the other person's consent and without an excuse held by the courts to be valid. If the laborer enters into another contract without notifying his employer of the first contract that, too, is a penal offense.

Laborers in Alabama are practically all negroes, and to the colored race exclusively the law is applied. It is the universal practice for farmers to hire their laborers by the year, each negro signing a written contract to work for that time.

Having once signed the contract, the negro must live up to its very letter. The alternative is slavery.

When a negro is convicted of violating a contract in any degree he is promptly sentenced to imprisonment and fine. Very rarely can he pay the fine, and so he is sent to a convict farm to work it out. Then his slavery begins, and that he ever regains his freedom is not the fault of his "owner." It is always easy to trump up accusations under which he is kept in bondage.

It is almost impossible to exaggerate the horrors of the peonage system which have been brought to light since the federal grand jury has been investigating the matter. Murder of the "slaves" has been common. Negroes have been whipped to death, clubbed to death, and, more mercifully, shot to death. Scores and scores have been maimed for life. Women and children have been torn by savage dogs and have suffered like the men. Case after case has been found by the grand jury in which affidavits and testimony under oath have left not a trace of doubt of the tortures inflicted upon their helpless victims by the brutal "slave drivers."

One negro who appeared before the grand jury exhibited his legs, which were scarred from the thighs to the heels. They had once been torn and mangled by dogs sent in pursuit of the negro on one occasion when he endeavored to escape from his tortures.

Another negro exhibited his back. It likewise was torn and mangled. He had been beaten into insensibility by a gin strap to the end of which was fastened a cartridge shell. Before the terrible punishment was administered the brute who wielded the strap ordered the negro to count the blows. He counted thirteen; then he became unconscious. He thought he was dying.

Other negroes who were present and saw the punishment administered have sworn that one hundred blows were laid across the victim's bare back and legs. For weeks thereafter he was a mass of bruises and lacerated wounds.

Still another negro exhibited to the jury a deformed shoulder. His clavicle had been broken with a club. His back, too, bore irremovable traces of applications of the gin strap and buggy trace.

Authentic cases of the actual buying and selling of negroes have been uncovered. In one case the laborer was sold for \$40. His purchaser worked him a year, trumped up a charge on which the negro was committed for another year, and then sold for that year for \$50.

One method of holding the negroes in slavery is to induce them to try to seek freedom. A negro serving for a year, for example, is allowed during the last month of his term to see that the watch over him is apparently relaxed. He tries to run away, is promptly caught, convicted of this penal offense, sentenced to pay a fine he cannot meet, and goes back to slavery for another term.

Still another method is to induce a laborer to borrow and spend a dollar. Payment is demanded and he cannot pay. At once he is haled to court

for obtaining money under false pretences, and his conviction brings with it three years of servitude—three years for borrowing one dollar.

The promoters of this negro slavery cannot be punished under Alabama laws. The only hope of reaching them is through the United States statutes, and to this the federal authorities and the federal grand jury are now devoting their energies. Twenty-two men have already been indicted for violating federal laws relating to peonage, kidnapping and the constitutional rights of citizens. Against these twenty-two men eighty indictments have been found. It is promised that this is only the beginning.

Efforts have been made by the men who profit by the slave system to create a public belief that the present agitation is purely political, designed to help the party in power to retain its hold. Some newspapers have given publicity to this idea. Alabama's most responsible citizens are not upholding this view. They are backing up the federal authorities, through whom they hope to see blotted out the peonage system, which has so smirched the fair fame of their state.

They believe the interests of the state require the abolition of peonage. They want the Alabama contract law wiped out, and the legislature, which meets next September, will be urged to repeal the measure. S.

IMMIGRANT STATISTICS COMPLETED.

Charge that Contract Foreign Labor Law Is Violated.

F. P. Sargent, commissioner-general of immigration, has completed the statistics of immigrant arrivals for May, which show that all previous records have been eclipsed. They show that of the 137,514 immigrants landed last month there were 32,709 from Austria-Hungary, 37,738 from Italy, Sicily and Sardinia and 17,897 from the Russian empire, consisting of Hebrews, some of whom left on account of the Kishinef massacre. The records also show that the character of immigrants is steadily declining and that recent legislation and new rulings by the departments to raise the standard have not been effective. Systematic violation of the law prohibiting the admission of contract foreign labor has started a new and rigorous investigation at New York by order of Commissioner-general Sargent. One glaring example is that of a Hamburg-American steamer arriving there May 20th, which had 2,600 immigrants on board, mostly Russians, Roumanians, Greeks, Galicians and Hungarians. With few exceptions these immigrants were under contract and sent to cattle ranches and farms in the north-western states.

The investigation now being conducted is intended to show if immigration agents are operating on the other side and secretly violating the contract law by shipping large numbers of Huns, Slavs, Greeks and Russians to this country, with the understanding that work will be given them. It is understood that the steamship companies cooperate with these agents. Only a few days ago the bureau of immigration obtained evidence of a large consignment of foreign contract laborers to Pennsylvania.

The immigration bureau issues a comparative statement of immigration in the last few years. These are the figures from January 1, 1901:

	1901.	1902.	1903.
January	18,297	23,229	31,851
February	26,483	36,763	47,267
March	43,900	77,488	91,666
April	65,362	95,607	126,286
May	82,837	107,001	137,514
June	52,599	75,560	...
July	35,019	50,782	...
August	32,403	45,549	...
September	43,021	58,228	...
October	41,804	63,614	...
November	43,300	55,177	...
December	37,548	50,291	...

When the fiscal year ends, June 30th, it will show, according to Mr. Sargent, an unparalleled immigration, exceeding that of 1882, when the number reached 788,992. The total for eleven months of the fiscal year is 758,225, while this month's arrivals will swell that figure by at least 150,000, according to Mr. Sargent's estimate. S.

May Ask for Special Session.

Members of the Illinois legislature from the districts adjacent to the Mississippi river held a caucus in East St. Louis yesterday for the purpose of considering the advisability of petitioning Acting Governor Northcott to call a special session of the legislature to enact legislation creating a drainage district and providing for a dike from Alton to Columbia, Illinois. S.

By Popular Vote.

The state board of election commissioners of Mississippi have ordered a state primary election to be held August 6th. This action means that the next United States senator from Mississippi will be chosen by popular ballot. Senator Money, the present incumbent, and Governor Longino, are candidates, and are now prosecuting an active canvass of the state. S.

ASCENDS HIS THRONE

King Peter I. of Servia Accepts the Throne Made Vacant by King Alexander's Murder.

TWO DIPLOMATS PRESENT

French, English, American, Turkish, Dutch and Other Representatives Are Absent—No Mention of Recent Tragedy.

King Peter I. of Servia ascended his throne last Wednesday.

As he entered the capital there were noisy demonstrations of welcome by the people, how much of which was due to the stage management of the officials in charge of the celebration is hard to say.

The king was grave and serious to a marked extent, and his speeches were brief and formal.

Only two diplomats were present, the Russian minister, M. Tcharykoff, and Herr Duhm, the Austrian minister.

United States Minister Jackson had left Belgrade prior to the king's arrival, acting on the advice of President Roosevelt, who told him to use his discretion. Believing that the withdrawal of the French, English, Turkish, Dutch, and other ministers justified him in pursuing a like course, Mr. Jackson started for Athens.

King Peter arrived in the capital at 10 o'clock and was met at the depot by all the government officials.

Premier Avakumovics made a welcoming speech, to which the ruler made a brief reply, promising to do his utmost for the good of the country. He expressed his pleasure at again coming to Servia after forty-five years' absence, and added that his soul was filled with a consciousness of the duties that awaited him as king. He thanked the ministers for having fulfilled their duties to the fatherland as the interests of the country demanded. He was happy to have this opportunity of renewing the expression of his deep gratitude for their services.

The officials and ministers were then presented and the picturesque ceremony of the offering of bread and salt was performed by the mayor of Belgrade. Throughout the ceremonies the king preserved a cold exterior. He neither spoke nor smiled at any time.

The introductions over, a procession was formed and the party started for the cathedral through streets lined with citizens and troops. In the procession to the cathedral the king occupied a state coach and was accompanied by Premier Avakumovics. The occupants of the windows and balconies threw bouquets at the king's carriage. The ceremony at the cathedral lasted half an hour. The edifice was crowded. The celebration of the mass was observed with all the brilliance of the Greek ritual, the king standing erect and impassive throughout.

Leaving the cathedral, the king's procession moved to the new palace, which is only a few paces from the old palace, which was the scene of the assassinations. When King Peter entered the state ballroom the members of the skupshtina presented him with an address of welcome. In reply, the king remarked that he could only repeat what he had said at the railroad station, that he would do his best to rule in accordance with the constitution.

At no time was any reference made to the tragic deaths of King Alexander and Queen Draga, and the new king gave not the slightest intimation that he would make an attempt to punish their assassins. Indeed, no reference was made at any time to the murder of the former rulers. The populace apparently had forgotten all about it, and the authorities were careful to ignore the grave tragedy. S.

Files Formal Demand.

The Japanese Minister at Peking has filed a formal demand on the Chinese Foreign Office for the opening of Mukden and Tai-Tung-Ghou to foreign trade. The Chinese officials replied that circumstances were not favorable to the opening of the cities mentioned. The American and British representatives are supporting Japan's demands. Mr. Conger, the United States Minister, is also demanding the opening of Harbin, Manchuria. S.

Judge in New Mexico Removed.

President Roosevelt has signed an order removing Judge Daniel H. McMillan of the supreme court of New Mexico, on charges of general immorality. Judge Clement C. Smith, of Hastings, Michigan, has been appointed to succeed him. S.

LEADS TO CONGRESS

Inquiry Into Postal Scandal Results
in Indictment of Former Con-
gressman Driggs.

SPECIAL COUNSEL EMPLOYED

President Roosevelt Suggests Eminent Counsel
—Others Caught in the Net—Charged
With Conspiracy to Defraud.

President Roosevelt admonished General Bristow to go on with the postal investigation, though it led up the steps to the White House.

It has reached congress.

Former Congressman Driggs was indicted Wednesday in New York, on the charge of receiving money from government contractors while he was a member of congress.

Four indictments were found, all practically alike. Each charges that Driggs, between July 20 and 24, 1900, unlawfully agreed to receive, and did receive, a \$500 check from the Brand-Dent company for procuring a contract from the United States government for making and delivering 250 automatic cashiers for the postoffice department.

To the first two indictments Mr. Driggs pleaded not guilty, reserving the right to plead to the others, which contain sixteen counts each, after his lawyer had read them.

In addition to this latest development in the postoffice scandal investigation, an indictment for conspiracy was returned by the federal grand jury two days before in Washington against August W. Machen, formerly superintendent of free delivery; Diller B. and Samuel T. Groff, the brothers who manufacture the patent-box fastener; George E. Lorenz, formerly postmaster at Toledo, and his wife, Martha J. Lorenz.

This indictment charges that these five conspired to defraud the government, Machen using his influence to secure orders for the patent-box fastener, the Groff brothers paying him forty per cent. of the money they received through the sale of the fastener and the Lorenzes acting as intermediaries through whom the money passed.

Machen and the Groff brothers, now under indictment for defrauding the government, are out on bail, and will not be arrested under the new indictment nor be required to give new bail. The indictment was obtained principally to reach the Lorenzes, who have not been previously indicted. The penalty provided by statute is a fine of \$10,000 or two years' imprisonment or both, in the discretion of the court.

As an earnest of his intention to press the prosecution of postal frauds, the postmaster-general last Tuesday announced the appointment of Holmes Conrad, solicitor-general of the department of justice under the Cleveland administration, and Charles Bonaparte, the well-known civil service reformer of Baltimore, as special counsel. These two competent lawyers will assist the United States district attorneys in preparing indictments and conducting the prosecution of criminal cases that may arise out of the investigation.

President Roosevelt reiterates what he has privately said, in a letter to Attorney-general Knox, suggesting the employment of additional counsel to prosecute the criminal cases.

In his letter to the attorney-general the President says:

"As you know, the charges in connection with the postoffice department are now being investigated by Fourth Assistant Postmaster-general Bristow, who has had placed at his disposal by the postmaster-general every resource of the department, including the services of Mr. Robb, whom you detailed from the department of justice to the postoffice department immediately after the removal of Mr. Tyner. As a result of this investigation a number of indictments have already been made, and it is probable that other indictments will hereafter be asked for.

"There can be no greater offense against the government than a breach of trust on the part of a public official or the dishonest management of his office, and of course every effort must be exerted to bring such offenders to punishment by the utmost rigor of the law.

"The district attorney of the District of Columbia has faithfully and zealously seconded the efforts of the postoffice department in this matter, but the amount of work in the office is such as to make it difficult, without neglecting other important public duties, to devote all the time necessary to the prosecution of these cases. I suggest, therefore, that if you cannot detail some of your present staff, you appoint special assistants in these postoffice cases, not only to take up the cases in which indictments have been found or hereafter may be

found, but to examine into all charges that have been made against the officials of the postal service, with a view to the removal and prosecution of all guilty men in the service and the prosecution of guilty men whether in the service or not, where the cases are not barred by the statute of limitations."

That a congressional investigation may be forced, and that all representatives now mentioned in connection with certain contracts will be called upon to explain, is freely predicted. The list now includes, besides Mr. Driggs, former Representative Loud, for years chairman of the postoffice and post roads committee, and Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania, also on the postoffice committee.

Since the beginning of the postoffice scandal investigation, besides the indictment of Mr. Driggs, these persons have been caught in the net:

Under arrest and indictment:

August W. Machen, superintendent of the free delivery division, arrested and indicted on charge of bribery.

Thomas W. McGregor, clerk in the free delivery division; arrested and indicted on charge of bribery.

C. Ellsworth Upton, clerk in the free delivery division; arrested and indicted on charge of bribery.

Daniel A. Miller, assistant attorney for the postoffice department; arrested on charge of bribery.

Joseph M. Johns, Indiana lawyer; arrested on charge of conspiracy with Daniel A. Miller in bribery.

Diller B. Groff, Washington business man; arrested and indicted on charge of conspiracy with A. W. Machen in bribery.

Samuel A. Groff, Washington policeman; arrested and indicted on charge of conspiracy with A. W. Machen in bribery.

George E. Lorenz, former postmaster at Toledo, Ohio; indicted on charge of conspiracy with A. W. Machen to defraud the government.

Mrs. George E. Lorenz, of Toledo, Ohio; indicted on charge of conspiracy with A. W. Machen to defraud the government.

Removed:

James N. Tyner, assistant district attorney-general for the Postoffice department.

James T. Metcalf, superintendent of money-order division.

Suspended:

George A. C. Christy, assistant attorney for the Postoffice department; pending investigation.

Resigned:

George W. Beavers, superintendent of the division of salaries and allowances.

TOLD MILLIONAIRES HOW.

Ex-President of Cornell Wants \$14,000,000
For Six Purposes.

Andrew D. White, ambassador to Germany and ex-president of Cornell, at the Yale exercises last Monday, told American millionaires in general and Andrew Carnegie in particular that the greatest good a millionaire could do in making a large benefaction at present would be to contribute \$14,000,000, either a part or the whole of that sum to be used for the following objects:

First—Endowments in twenty-five American universities of professorships and fellowships, to be used in the study of public affairs.

Second—Professorships and fellowships in twenty-five American universities for courses in administration of government in town, state and nation.

Third—The establishment on a similarly large scale in American universities of professorships in international law.

Fourth—The establishment of twenty-five professorships and fellowships in the history of civilization.

Fifth—Endowments in twenty-five universities for chairs in American history.

Sixth—Similar endowments in twenty-five American universities for the study of music and literature as inspiring accompaniments to civic virtue and public life.

REDUCED FARE TO THE FEAST.

Directions to Intending Visitors—Other Rail-
way Notes.

A reduction of fare to one and one-third on the certificate plan has been granted for those attending the meetings of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion at the Third Feast of Tabernacles in Zion City, Lake County, Illinois, between July 11th and July 19th inclusive.

The following directions are submitted for the guidance of intending visitors:

First—Tickets at full fare for the going journey may be secured within three days, exclusive of Sunday, prior to and during the first three days of the meeting; that is, July 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th. The advertised dates of the meeting are from July 12th to 22d. Consequently tickets can be obtained not earlier than July 9th and not later than July 15th. Care should be taken when purchasing going ticket to request a certificate.

Second—Ticket and certificate should be applied for at railway station at least thirty minutes before departure of train.

Third—Certificates are not kept at all stations. By inquiry at the station information can be obtained as to whether certificates and through tickets can be obtained to place of meeting. If not, agent will give information as to where they can be obtained. Local ticket can be purchased thence and a certificate and through ticket taken from that place.

Fourth—On arrival at the meeting, present certificate to James F. Peters, Administration building, Zion City, Illinois.

Fifth—It has been arranged that the special agent of the Western Passenger Association will

be in attendance to validate certificates on Thursday, July 16th.

All holding certificates must have them in the hands of Deacon James F. Peters not later than Wednesday night.

A fee of 25c will be collected for each certificate validated.

If any one should arrive at the meetings and leave for home again prior to the special agent's arrival, or arrive at the meetings later than July 16th, after the special agent has left, he cannot have his certificates validated and consequently will not get the benefit of the reduction on the whole journey. No refund of fare will be made on account of failure to have certificate validated.

Sixth—In order to prevent disappointment, it must be understood that the reduction on returning journey is not guaranteed, but is contingent on an attendance of not less than a hundred persons from all points throughout the United States and Canada, showing payment of full first-class fare of not less than seventy-five cents on going journey, provided, however, if the certificates presented fall short of the required minimum, and it shall appear that round trip tickets are held in lieu of certificate that shall be reckoned in arriving at the minimum.

Seventh—If the necessary minimum is in attendance and your certificate is duly validated, you will be entitled up to July 26th to reduced passage ticket to your destination by the route over which you made the going journey at one-third the limit fare.

This rate will apply to the following territory: North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, as far west as Denver; Kansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, Texas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and the territory south and east of Toronto, Canada.

All applications for tents, space and all such accommodations or conveniences should be addressed to Deacon James F. Peters, Administration Building, Zion City, Lake County, Illinois.

Applications for accommodations at either of the Hospices of Zion should be addressed to Deacon Frank W. Cotton, Elijah Hospice, Zion City, Lake County, Illinois.

CAMP HOLIDAY, 1903.

Regulations and Provisions for the Season.

Persons desiring to spend a holiday or attend the great teaching meetings of Zion will find, either as individuals, families or parties, inexpensive tenting conveniences, with good water near at hand, in Zion's tents now in service in Camp Holiday, Zion City.

The tents are made of heavy duck material, strongly stayed, with fly, and are rainproof, being pitched above board floors.

The season's price of tents 9½x14, furnished, is \$7; or unfurnished, \$5 per month, when taken for two or more months, but not to be sublet.

Tents may be rented by the week at \$4 for the first week and \$2 a week thereafter.

The Feast of Tabernacles rate is always \$2.25 a person, four persons to a tent; otherwise the rate is double. Single cots for single nights, 25 cents; tent rates per day, \$1.25.

All rentals are payable in advance, in every case, whether by the month, week or day.

The furniture consists of the necessary cots, mattresses and chairs, one table, water pail, tin cup, washbasin and slop pail to each tent.

The bedding includes one white sheet, two light and one or two heavy blankets, and a pillow and pillow slip to a single and two for each to double cots.

Two-wick oil stoves may be rented for \$1 a month, supplied with oil; and cooking and eating utensils, including stew pans, tin plates, cups, knives, forks, and spoons, may be secured at a rental of 50 cents a month.

Larger tents, 14 x 20, of similar material and workmanship, and outfitting of the smaller tents, may be secured for the use of larger families or more roomy accommodations, at a rental, furnished, of \$11 a month; or unfurnished, \$8 a month.

Tents will not be rented to put on the personal lots of individuals in any subdivision of the city, but may be rented by the week or month, or placed on leased ground in the established camps of Zion, for the use of families or parties where middle-aged sober-minded persons are members of such party.

Two tents may be required in some instances. Even these would be cheaper than one large one.

Then one can be used for sleeping, and the other for cooking purposes.

Zion Holiday Camp is located southwest of the Tabernacle, south of Salem boulevard, west of Gilgal avenue, and east of Hermon avenue, and is intended for those spending the summer months in Zion City, chiefly for a vacation or for the teaching.

During the Feast of Tabernacles, tents will again be located in Camp Esther, in Shiloh Park, for which a charge of \$2.25 a person for the ten days will be made; but persons leasing tents in Camp Holiday for at least a two months' period may obtain accommodations for this occasion at the season rental price.

Applications for such accommodations or conveniences should be addressed to Deacon James F. Peters, Administration Building, Zion City, Lake County, Illinois.

TRAIN SCHEDULE.

BETWEEN ZION CITY AND CHICAGO VIA CHICAGO
AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

EFFECTIVE JUNE 28, 1903.

WEEKDAY TRAINS.

FROM CHICAGO TO ZION CITY.		FROM ZION CITY TO CHICAGO.	
Leave Chicago	Arrive Zion City	Leave Zion City	Arrive Chicago
7:00 a.m.	8:25 a.m.	7:03 a.m.	8:15 a.m.
*9:00 a.m.	10:10 a.m.	*7:23 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
*11:30 a.m.	12:37 p.m.	*8:19 a.m.	9:45 a.m.
2:00 p.m.	3:13 p.m.	*9:45 a.m.	11:10 a.m.
3:00 p.m.	4:16 p.m.	*11:49 a.m.	1:15 p.m.
*4:15 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	*1:18 p.m.	2:50 p.m.
*5:20 p.m.	6:55 p.m.	*2:37 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
*8:00 p.m.	9:11 p.m.	*5:05 p.m.	6:20 p.m.
		*6:10 p.m.	7:45 p.m.
		*7:35 p.m.	9:10 p.m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

FROM CHICAGO TO ZION CITY.		FROM ZION CITY TO CHICAGO.	
Leave Chicago	Arrive Zion City	Leave Zion City	Arrive Chicago
*9:00 a.m.	10:10 a.m.	*8:19 a.m.	9:45 a.m.
9:05 a.m.	9:55 a.m.	*11:49 a.m.	1:15 p.m.
2:15 p.m.	4:50 p.m.	5:05 p.m.	6:40 p.m.
*5:00 p.m.	6:50 p.m.	*7:35 p.m.	9:35 p.m.
*8:00 p.m.	9:11 p.m.		

Train leaves Waukegan at 12:28 p. m., arrives Zion City 12:38 p. m.

* Signifies change train at Waukegan.
† Train does not run South on Saturdays.
‡ Train runs south on Saturday only.

SPECIAL TRAINS SUNDAY

Will leave Wells street depot of the Chicago & North-Western railway at 11:30 a. m. and 11:45 a. m.; these trains run express and reach Zion City in one hour and ten minutes; returning, the trains will leave Zion City depot as soon after the service as loaded.

The round trip fare has been fixed at thirty cents, children over five and under twelve years of age half fare, while the babes under five years will be carried free of charge.

NORTH BOUND TICKETS for lot seekers, sight-seers, not residents of Zion City, on sale at Zion Building, Chicago. Single and commutation tickets sold at depot.
To travel between Zion Building and Chicago & North-Western railway depot, Chicago, take South Side elevated road from Twelfth street to Fifth avenue and Randolph street. At Zion City a bus meets all trains and will take passengers from depot to any point about the city at reasonable rates.

ZION'S TRANSPORTATION AND RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

JOHN ALEX. DOWIE, of Zion City, Illinois, supervises the railway ticket, steamship, excursion, freight, express and transfer business of Zion and her people everywhere.
Direction as to railroad and steamship routes given upon request.
DEACON JAMES F. PETERS,
Gen'l Sup't Zion Transportation.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1903, at 9 o'clock a. m., a special meeting of the stockholders of the ZION LACE INDUSTRIES (Incorporated) will be held at the General Offices of said Corporation in the Administration building in the City of Zion, in the County of Lake, and State of Illinois, for the purpose of submitting to such stockholders the question of the increase of the capital stock to Two Million Dollars (\$2,000,000), and for the transaction of any business incident to the consideration of said proposition.

(JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE, President,
Directors (CHARLES J. BARNARD, Vice Pres. and Treasurer,
H. WORTHINGTON JUDD, Secretary.
Dated June 5, A. D. 1903.

9-15

1/4 SIZES Cluett Brand
25c each
Arrow Brand
15c straight
TYFOLD
With tie-hold opening
Cluett, Peabody & Co.

Out of Fashion?
Out of the World

Such is the old saying, but in clothing there is something more to be considered. Every garment-maker, custom or otherwise, can copy the season's styles. Remember, that over and above this conformation to the fashion plate lies the SECRET OF SUCCESS in creative tailoring. I refer to individuality.

Why do men go out of their way to see me? Why do my customers always remain customers? Not because my work is like others. Why is every garment made by me a desirable advertisement? Why did my business of this season enjoy an increase of 40 per cent. over that of last? Not because my work lacks individuality. My whole interest, mind and heart, goes into each garment built at my hands. Let every man learn to do one thing well and success is his.

Yours anxious to serve,

153 La Salle Street

Telephone Central 3439

M. J. COFFEY

Tailor to Business Men

.... DAYLIGHT PARLORS FOR FITTING

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this head, such as "For Sale," "Wanted," etc., are bound to meet with good results. Zion members everywhere should make their wants known through these columns.

RATES—Three lines for 25 cents per insertion; five times for \$1; one cent per word additional.

WANTED.

WANTED—Ten thousand people to read the Classified Ad Column and remember the good results it brings to its patrons.

BUGGY—A single buggy in good condition. Marshall Moulton, 3110 Ezekiel avenue, Zion City, Illinois. 12

WANTED—Approved Advertisements from those who have "wants" and from those who can supply other's wants.

FOR SALE.

CORNET—Good cornet. Ritz R. Corns, Zion City band. Zion City, Illinois. 12

FOR SALE—One hundred and eighty lines of advertising space in the Classified Ad Column.

TENT—9x14 feet. Call at 2611 Elizabeth avenue, Zion City, Illinois. 15

FURNITURE, ETC.—Household furniture and large tent for sale. 2613 Elisha avenue, Zion City, Illinois. 14

MISCELLANEOUS.

DECORATING—China decorating and firing; 12 years' experience. Mrs. F. H. West, 3004 Elim avenue, Zion City, Illinois. 14

SWEET, ORR & CO.

OVERALLS AND PANTS

Made by them are superior in quality of material, and warranted not to rip or buttons to come off.

FOR SALE AT

Zion City General Stores

ZION CITY LIVERY

Special rates to picnic parties and sight-seers.

Competent drivers always provided.

Vehicles of all kinds.

Bus and baggage line in connection.

FRANK H. WEST, Manager

EXCURSIONS

TO

ZION CITY
EVERY SUNDAY

Until Further Notice

Trains will leave Wells street depot of the Chicago & North-Western railway at 11:30 a. m. and 11:45 a. m.; these trains run express and reach Zion City in one hour and ten minutes; returning, the trains will leave Zion City depot as soon after the service as loaded, which is usually about 6:30 p. m. Only those persons desiring to attend

Zion's Great Sabbath Services

HELD IN

SHILOH TABERNACLE

ZION CITY, ILLINOIS

Will be sold round-trip tickets as follows:

ADULTS - - - - - 30c
CHILDREN over 5 and under 12 years, 15c
Children under 5 years Free

Rev. John Alex. Dowie

General Overseer of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion

Will speak Lord's Days after July 1, 1903, at 2 o'clock.

Zion's white-robed choir and robed officers will join in Processional.

God-fearing and all peaceably disposed persons are heartily welcomed.

These tickets are on sale only at the C. & N.-W. Ry. Depot platform before trains leave.

These tickets are not on sale at the Depot Ticket Office.

HOOPS & LUDWIG MANTEL CO.

10-12 E. Monroe St. and 144 Michigan Blvd.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Long Distance Telephone 2074 Central

Dealers in MANTELS and CONSOLES,
COAL, WOOD and GAS GRATES ::

Full Line of ANDIRONS, SPARK
GUARDS and Fireplace Accessories

We have an Immense Stock of DOMESTIC
and IMPORTED TILES :: ::

BATHROOM, VESTIBULE TILING
and MOSAICS :: :: :: ::

WOOD, BRICK AND TILE MANTELS

Headquarters for Everything in Fireplace
Line :: Send for our 1902 Catalogue

ZION CITY GENERAL
STORES :: :: Agents

...NOTICE TO STOCKMEN...

Do You Want to Save Money?

Have your Horses' and Cattle's Teeth examined. Bad Teeth cause a great many diseases, such as Colic, Stomach and Kidney trouble. Do not wait until your Horses can't eat. It will be too late. The teeth will be worn out. Call at Zion City Livery and see the Western Dentist. Twenty years' experience. Have your Horses examined. Examination free. Will drive to any part of the county. Terms reasonable. Call, or address

....ZION CITY LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT....

EMIL ROPP, Superintendent
A. G. CAMPBELL, Dentist

Open Day and Night Lady Attendant
Long Distance Telephone, West 1376

H. E. HAGGARD

Undertaker and Embalmer

First-class Livery in connection. Prompt attention given to orders from all parts of the city and suburbs. Fourteen Years' Experience
153 South Western Avenue CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

THE RATES AT
ELIJAH HOSPICE

Now and during the Feast of Tabernacles are as follows:

EUROPEAN PLAN

1 person in a room, \$1.00 per day and up
2 persons or more in a room, 50c per day and up
1 person in a room, \$6.00 per week and up
2 persons or more in a room, \$3.00 per week and up

The above rates are for lodging only

AMERICAN PLAN

1 person in a room, \$1.75 per day and up
2 persons or more in a room, \$1.25 per day and up
1 person in a room, \$10.00 per week and up
2 persons or more in a room, \$7.00 per week and up
Single Meals, 25c

Children under twelve years old half rate
The American Plan includes board and room
Rooms will be charged for from the date reserved

FRANK W. COTTON, Manager

A NEW ZION CITY SUBDIVISION

WILL BE READY FOR ALLOTMENT DURING

THE THIRD ANNUAL FEAST OF TABERNACLES
JULY 11 to 19, 1903

The land to be offered embraces more than 200 acres, and lies adjoining and northwest of Shiloh Park, between Salem Boulevard and Twenty-first Street. It is high, uniform, well drained, and altogether one of the most beautiful and best located tracts within the whole of Zion City Site.

SHAREHOLDERS IN THIS ASSOCIATION

WILL, as usual, have a 10 per Cent. Discount from regular rentals of lots in that location, for a limited time; and those holding Certificates in THE NEW FIFTH SERIES offered for sale, beginning April 1, 1903, will have the right to make First Selection of lots, according to Certificate Numbers.

Shares may be bought at the Par Value of \$100 Each, bear interest at the rate of eight per cent., payable semi-annually, and may be held as an interest-bearing investment, if lots are not wanted now or at some later date.

THE UNPRECEDENTED PROFITS

ALREADY realized by Zion City Leaseholders will strongly appeal to earnest Christians throughout the World, who are seeking Clean Investments, or who desire to live in a Clean City, where their families may be brought up and educated in an atmosphere of righteousness.

Write for Articles of Agreement for Shares, Illustrated Booklet, copy of 1100-Year Lease, and any further information desired.

...ADDRESS...

ZION LAND AND INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION

ZION CITY, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

FIELDING H. WILHITE, Assistant Secretary.

H. WORTHINGTON JUDD, Secretary and Manager.

ZION CITY BANK**DRAFTS
ISSUED...**On the
Principal
Cities
of the
World**...Receives Savings...**In any amount,
from \$1.00 upward,
and**....Pays Interest....**At the following
Rates:Four per cent on all sums from
\$1.00 to \$500.00Three per cent on all sums over
\$500.00**ZION CITY ILLINOIS**

**GLOBE
ELECTROTYPE CO.**
Electrotypers
AND
Engravers.
415 DEARBORN ST.
CHICAGO.
ILL.

PIANOS AND ORGANSThis Banner Adver-
tisement is good for **\$5.00** to any one buying an
Instrument from**C. H. BARTHOLOMEW**
Mem. C. C. C.313 Cornell Street Chicago,
All Kinds of Piano and Organ Work

**THE
NORTH-WESTERN
LINE**

**St. Paul
AND
Minneapolis**

Four trains daily from Chicago
via The North-Western Line
The famous

**North-Western
Limited**

an electric-lighted fast train
leaves Chicago 6.30 p. m., arriv-
ing St. Paul and Minneapolis
early next morning; a magnificent
equipment of compartment and
drawing-room sleeping cars,
library and buffet cars, standard
day coaches, free reclining chair
cars, and unexcelled dining car
service.

TICKET OFFICES:
212 Clark Street (Tel. Central 721),
and Wells Street Station.

L. MANASSE, OpticianSpectacles and Eyeglasses.
Eyes Tested Free.**OPTICIAN**Everything Optical, Mathematical, Meter-
ological and for the Lanternist
.....Kodaks, Cameras and Supplies.....

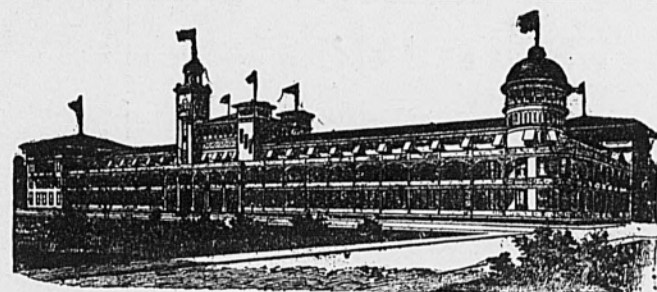
Tribune Building, 88 Madison Street Chicago, Illinois

SAMUEL W. PACKARD, LawyerAll kinds of Legal Business attended to
except Criminal, Admiralty and Pension
Matters.....Suite No. 1603, Ashland Block CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
N. E. Cor. Clark and Randolph Streets**SCREENS AND SCREEN DOORS**Large Assortment of Sizes and
Styles on Hand

SPECIAL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

ZION BUILDING AND MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION
LUMBER DEPARTMENT**Zion City Fresh Food
Supply****JOHN ALEX. DOWIE, Proprietor****JAIRUS W. CRANE, General Manager****NOTICE**Owing to the crowded condition of our Store from 4 to 6 p. m. patrons are
earnestly requested to do their shopping between 1 and 4 p. m. when they can
be waited on in a proper manner.**Don't Wait**Any longer if you intend to can any Straw-
berries, Sour and Sweet Cherries, or Pine-
apples. Leave your orders at once, for the
berry season will be short. We get them
from the best fruit countries, and for that
reason we can sell them at low prices.
Gooseberries, Currants and Red and Black
Raspberries will come in large shipments a
few days later.**Ice Cream by the Gallon for the Family****ELIJAH HOSPICE**

John Alex. Dowie

ZION CITY ILLINOISThis beautiful new Hospice, where Divine Services are conducted morning and evening has
been opened by the General Overseer of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion for Christians
and friends of Zion visiting Zion City. Those using tobacco, alcohol or drugs will not be
received. It is equipped with hot and cold water, baths, steam heat, electric lights, tele-
phones, barber shop and many other comforts. The Restaurant is open from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m.
EUROPEAN PLAN, 50c per Day and up.**FRANK W. COTTON, Manager**

When contemplating an Eastern Trip it will be to your advantage to secure rates over the

NICKEL PLATE.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis R.R.

before purchasing elsewhere.

Strictly first-class train service to

**FT. WAYNE
ERIE****FINDLAY
BUFFALO****CLEVELAND**

also to

NEW YORK CITY via either the Lackawana R. R. or West Shore R. R.
and to**BOSTON** via West Shore and Boston & Maine Roads

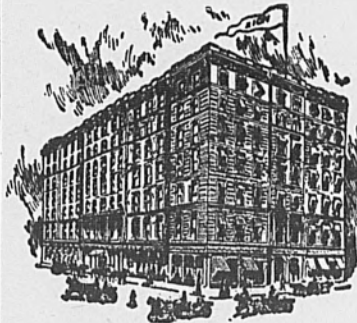
Meals in Dining Cars on American Club Meal Plan, from 35 cents to \$1.00; or a la carte.

For sleeping-car reservations or other information, address,

JOHN Y. CALAHAN, General Agent,

Phone Central 2057

113 Adams Street, Chicago.

**ZION HOSPICE No. 1**

John Alex. Dowie

MICHIGAN AVENUE and TWELFTH STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**FRANK W. COTTON, Manager****Rates, \$2.00 per Day and Up**Special Rates by the Week to
Permanent GuestsThis is a Christian, Temperance Hospice, located
on the finest Boulevard in Chicago; is in easy
walking distance from the heart of the City, has all
the modern comforts of a first-class hotel, steam
heat, hot and cold water, elevators, electric lights,
baths and many other comforts. Those using to-
bacco, alcohol, or drugs will not be permitted in
the building. All Christians are welcome. For
rooms and rates apply to the clerk.



Zion City General Stores

JOHN ALEX. DOWIE, Proprietor . . . W. HURD CLENDINEN, Gen'l Manager



Summer Offerings ^{from Our} Dry Goods Department

Summer Millinery

We are showing a large variety of trimmings and styles for **Outing** wear in **Duck** and in **Batavia** ideas. Our stock of these popular hats is one of the most complete. You will find us adding the newest and most popular shapes as they appear.

A visit to this section of the **Dry Goods Department** will convince you that we have an up-to-date

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Hot Weather

Is coming. The hotter it gets the better will the bathing season be. Rememder that the **Dry Goods Department** is ready to supply you with the **Lady's Bathing Suit** you want.

A CAR OF SALT

Just Received.

By buying in such quantities we can make you some extremely low prices.

No. 1 Salt in Barrels of 280 lbs. \$.85
Rock Salt—100 lbs. for. \$1.00
5 lb. Sacks—Star Dairy Salt for.04
 3 Sacks for 10c.

FRUIT JARS

This is Canning time. You will need Fruit Jars. We have a very large stock.

Pints—per dozen. 50c
Quarts—per dozen 60c
Half Gallons—per dozen. 75c
 Fruit Jar Rubbers 5c and 10c per dozen.
 Covers 25c per dozen.
Jelly Glasses—per dozen. 35c

STONEWARE

Our assortment of **Stoneware** is very large. We name a few prices to show you that we have the right figures.

One Gallon Jars. 10c
Three Gallon Jars for. 25c

Water Jars and Filters

In great variety. A good thing to have during the hot weather.

Eight Gallon Stone Water Filter and Cooler. \$4.00

GENERAL STORES will close **all day Saturday, July 4th**. In order that our customers shall not be greatly inconvenienced the **Stores** will keep open **Friday Evening, July 3, until 8 p. m.**

Remarkable Showing of Black Dress Goods

In the Dress Goods Section of the **Dry Goods Department**.

Blacks in		
Cheviots	Granites	Sublimes
Cords	Melrose	Twills
Storm Serge	Eolienne	French Serge
Canvas Cloth		Twine Cloth
Mohair Sicillians		Mohair Brilliantine

Our Display of

Zion Lace

Will be a very great attraction to the many visitors at the **Feast of Tabernacles**. We have recently added many new and handsome designs in **Laces**, **Appliques** and **Medallions** to our already large assortment.

Store News.

The busiest times at the General Stores is from 5 to 6 p. m. each day except Saturdays, and on Saturdays from 12 m. to 1 p. m., and from 3 to 6 p. m. In view of the above facts you can always get served more promptly at other hours of the day. Will you kindly help us by helping yourselves?

Leave orders for Piano Tuning and Repairing with Mr. Alsop, Department 14, on the 2d floor.

The Mail Order Department will have a Tent in Shiloh Grove during the Feast of Tabernacles. We want the name and address of every person who might become interested in Zion City Products. Help us get them.

To mention Bathing Suits brings cold chills over us, almost, but our Clothing Department has received a splendid line and perhaps cannot refrain much longer from saying something about them. So look out for it!

Note the attractions in our Show Windows. They are constantly changing and always interesting.

Owing to the great amount of trade Saturday afternoons in our Barber Department it has been decided not to cut hair after 3 p. m. on that day. Our Patrons will kindly take not of this. Barber Shop open every evening except Wednesday.

Summer Hosiery

Beautiful **Ladies' Hose** in **Silk** and **Lisle**. Many to be had in **Plain Black**, also a splendid variety of **Fancies**.

Feast of Tabernacles

Will soon be here. You will doubtless need something in

BLANKETS, SHEETS & PILLOW CASES

We can supply you. We can furnish you with **Blankets** at **50 cents** per pair and up.

Ladies' Summer

Parasols

Will be needed now. See what a beautiful line we have. Also

CHILDREN'S PARASOLS

Dry Powder

Fire Extinguishers

Price reduced to

\$1.00

Every householder in Zion City ought to have two or more of these Extinguishers.

One of our greatest enemies is fire. We must ever be on the alert lest we be overtaken. Don't give an enemy any privileges whatever.

We are now showing in our

Carpet and Curtain Department

A fine new assortment of **Window Fixtures**. See the **Window Shade Adjuster** for 10 cents.

A beautiful line of **Silkoline**, **Drapery Silk** and **Art Draperies** now in stock awaiting your pleasure.

Sixty patterns of **Zion Lace Curtains**, ranging in price from **\$1.50** to **\$5.00** per pair.

Window Screening at **5 cents** per yard and up.

A handsome assortment of **Rugs**, small and large, always in stock.

There are many other beautiful things in this department we would like to call your attention to if we had the space. We invite you to visit our **Carpet and Curtain Department** and see what we can do for you.